The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEEGE BOTTOM,

And the following valuable LOTS of LAND, for Sale in the Seven Ranges of Townships adjoining the River Ohio.

Lots. No.	Town ship.	Range No.	Description of the several Lots.
1	6	3	LUXURIOUSLY rich soil lying on M'Mahon's river answerable to the production of any kind of Grain. The Rivulet has sufficient water for mills one and three quarter miles from the Ohio.
2	6	3	Of a luxuriant rich soil variegated with gentle inequalities 2 miles from the river Ohio.
3	8	3	Half of this Lot is of a rich soil; remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber oak, ash, hickory, sugar, maple, poplar, elm, beach, button, and white wood.
4	6	3	Of a luxuriantly rich soil, variegated with gentle inequalities, one and three-quarter miles from the Ohio, on a branch of Wheeling rivulet.
5	6	3	Exuberantly rich soil answerable to cultivation.
22	9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber oak, ash. hickory sugar, white walnut and poplar, three quarters of a mile from Ohio.
9	7	2	An interior lot of good soil answerable to the production of any kind of produce; timber black and white walnut, sugar-tree, ash, oak, hickory, two and a quarter miles from the river Ohio.
24	7	2	An interior lot of good soil, two and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
14	2	3	The greatest part of this lot is bottom land of excellent quality adjoining the river Ohio, containing 260 acres.
15	7	2	An interior lot of good soil, answerable to the production of any kind of produce, three miles from the river Ohio.
18	9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, white walnut and poplar, one and an half miles from the river Ohio.
20	7	2	An interior lot of rich soil somewhat uneven but not so much so as to render it untilable—three and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
24	8	3	Of a thin soil answerable to the production of wheat; timber, oak, hickory, beach.
25	7	2	This lot is of a good soil, rich, favourable to tillage; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, chesnut, poplar, beach and white wood.
28	1	4	Exuberantly rich soil adjoining the river.
30	7	2	The greatest part of this lot is land luxuriantly rich and favourable to tillage; timber, button and white wood, sugar maple, ash and hickory, oak, poplar, beach.
35	7	2	Half of this lot is of rich soil, remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber same as lot above this, No. 30.
36	7	2	Half of this land exceedingly rich, the other is rich good land favourable to tillage; timber, sugar maple, ash, hickory, oak, poplar, and button wood.
9	7	4	No survey has been made of these lots but they were when purchased recommended by the surveyors as very rich & valuable lots
4	7	4	
31	8	3	
14	7	4	
28	7	4	
30	1	4	
21	7	4	
23	7	4	
	3	1	Each of the above lots (except lot No. 14 in the second township of the third range) contains 640 acres. A fractional part of a township containing, exclusive of the lots reserved to Congress, about three thousand eight hundred acres—it joins the river, has more than a third rich interval land, and the residue rich upland, fit for cultivation.

The WEEGE BOTTOM contains upwards of four thousand acres, the greatest proportion of which is the richest bottom land, it is nine miles below Whelen and three miles above Grave creek. The Weege rivulet which runs through it has many fine situations for mills, and in the opinion of the best judges, it is one of the best situations for establishing a Town, on the river Ohio.

The terms of sale are, one half of the purchase money paid down, and the residue in twelve months from the date of the purchase; and in case of approved notes with satisfactory endorsers being given for the second payment, a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaser; where the second payment is not made, satisfactory security will be given for the delivery of a good and sufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchase, and if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made on a moiety of the purchase money.

New-York, 21st July, 1796. WILLIAM HILL.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

Is hereby given by the subscriber that on the twenty-second day of Oct. next, will be exposed for sale at public vendue, at the sign of the green tree in Pittsburgh, the township number three in the first range, it being a fractional part of a township, containing exclusive of the lots reserved to Congress, about three thousand eight hundred acres; it joins the river Ohio has more than one third of rich interval land, and the residue rich upland fit for cultivation, which land has for some time past been advertised under the head of the Weege Bottom. In this paper, the terms of sale are one half of the purchase money paid down, and the residue in twelve months from the date of the purchase, and in case of approved notes with satisfactory endorsers given for the second payment a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaser; when the second payment is not made satisfactory security will be given for the delivery of a good & sufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchase, and if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made as a moiety of the purchase money.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

September 23, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living near Georgetown Ohio, a strawbury roan horse, eight years old next spring, fourteen hands & three inches high branded on the near shoulder with the heel screw of a plow, and a black mare 3 years old, aft hind foot white up to the pasture joint, branded the same, supposed to be taken by two youngmen, the name of Reyman. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver said reatures to John Beaver, at Georgetown.

DANNIEL DRUSKELL,

September 28, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living in Allegheny county, Mifflin township, near Robert Thompsons: the 9th of August last, a large red & white Stear marked in the right ear with a crop, and a slit in the left, a star in his forehead, a white spot on his near thigh, and some white about his breast, a hole through the point of his near horn, appears as if he had been worked but not lately. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL TREDWAY.

Sept. 5th 1796.

THREE CENTS REWARD,

RAN away the second time from the subscriber on the night of the 24th inst. Thomas Noland an Apprentice to the hatting business between 19 and 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, thick set broad faced knock kneed, has midling long black hair which he commonly wears tied. Had on and took with him one brown cloath coatee one clouded nankeen roundabout, one scarlet vest nankeen overalls, white hat and a variety of cloathing, unnecessary to insert. Whoever takes up said fellow and deliver him to his master again, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid by.

SAMUEL JONES.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1796.

NOTICE,

THERE is just arrived from Philadelphia, at Mr. Walter Clark's taylor and habit maker, opposite Reed's tavern, near the Market, and to be sold cheap whole sale and retail, a great variety of worked striped checquerd and plain Muslins, tambour'd aprons and petticoats, coloured, bordered white shawls, plain and square mohair, chintz and purple shawls, a variety of hosiery and printed cottons, lowpriced Muslin and Irish linen, sewing silk assorted & white thread, quilting mercelliend and gingham, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate, and continue to sell for fourteen days and no longer.

Pittsburgh Oct. 6, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Youghioghenny, near Washington's bottom, at Thompson's ferry, on the night of the fifteenth of September a bright sorrel mare near fourteen hands high, five years old last spring; paces and trots, a large blaze or bald face, inclining to one side, short mane and uneven, long switched, light coloured tail; one hind foot white but may not be perceived without a narrow Inspection, as the others are almost as white, remarkable small feet, shod all round and marked with the saddle. She is well couraged, but gentle and easy caught. The above reward will be given for the mare and thief, if brought to conviction, or ten dollars for the mare and reasonable charges if brought home.

MOSES THOMPSON.

Sept. 28. 1796.

N. B. She is supposed to have gone towards the Indian country, or West Liberty, as her tracks were found almost to the black horse Tavern.

Came to the plantation that the subscriber now lives on, in Fayette township Allegheny county, a bay mare supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, fourteen hands high no brand to be seen marked with sundry saddle spots on each side of her back with some white hairs in her forehead there is a little white on the off hind leg below the pasture joint, and a part of the near hind foot broke off, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take her away.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Sept. 24, 1796.

I hereby give notice that I gave the following bonds to a certain Thomas Patterson, of Westmoreland county viz. one bond of fifty pounds due May 1797, five bonds of twenty pounds each to be paid in May yearly until paid and two bonds to be paid in May 1803 and 1804 of twenty five each which bonds I am resolved not to pay until said Patterson complies with his contract, unless compeled by law.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Sept. 28, 1796.

An Evening School,

WILL be opened by the subscriber on Wednesday the 12th Inst. hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition fifteen shillings per quarter, per month seven and six pence.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh Oct. 5, 1766.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy, have agreed that the price of tuition in said Academy shall be as follows, from the time the Reverend Mr. Andrews, engaged to superintend that Seminary, to be paid quarterly to the Treasurer thereof, viz. For each scholar learning the languages, six pounds per annum, for each scholar learning to survise, Arithmetic or Mathematics, five pounds per annum, and for each scholar learning to read only, three pounds per annum. At Mr. Scull the Treasurer will be absent at the time of payment for the first quarter, employers are requested to pay it to the Secretary of the board of Trustees.

By order of the board

JAMES BRISON, Sec'y.

October 5, 1796.

Came into my field in Fayette county Union township, the first of August last, a brown Filley supposed to be two years old, of a small size, but well shaped, a large star in her face hind feet white, one more than the other, trots natural is very gentle. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN GADDIS.

Sept. 23, 1796.

Notice to the Militia of Allegheny County,

THE days for mustering in Regiments are as follows, viz. The 1st Regiment on the 3d Monday in October, the 2d ditto on Tuesday following, the 3d ditto on Wednesday and so on according to their numerecal rank, the Regiments to meet in Companies on the 1st Monday in October.

Penalty on neglecting or refusing to attend on days of exercise. Dol.

For a field Officer 4

For any other commissioned Officer 2

For every noncommissioned Officer, or Private 1

Returns of the absentees, of the Company & Regimental musters, to be made to the Brigade Inspector, within ten days after the Regimental muster, by the Captain or Officer commanding the Companies under penalty of fifty Dollars.

For further information see the 14, 15, and 16, Sections of the Militia law.

The law will most assuredly be enforced against delinquents of every description.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Brigade Inspector of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1796.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled an Act to erect part of the County of Washington into a seperate County, passed the 9th day of February, 1796. We the subscribers, appointed trustees for the County of Green, by said Act, have laid off a County Town, called Waynesburgh on the premises formerly occupied by Thomas Slater, on the South fork of Ten Mile Creek, within three miles or thereabouts of the centre of Green County, and adjoining that well known tract of land called Jackson's fort.

Public notice is hereby given, that the in and out Lots of said town, will be sold by public Vendue to the highest bidder, the sale to commence on Thursday the 27th day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [on the premises] and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold. A plan of the town and out Lots will be exhibited to the public on the day of sale and the conditions made known by.

DAVID MINOR,
STEPHEN GAPEN,
W. MEEKER,
I. JENKINSON,
JAMES SEALS. } Trustees.

September, 30, 1796.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY three or four journeymen Saddlers. Enquire of the Printer.

Just opened and for Sale by

SAMUEL CREIGH,

AT *his Store next door to Mr. Wilson's Ferry, a large and general assortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *consisting of* Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware, *which he is determined to sell low for Cash, or Country Produce.*

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1796.

[To the People] of the United States.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

(Concluded from our last)

INTERWOVEN as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is neceſſary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government which conſtitutes you one people, is alſo now dear to you. It is juſtly ſo; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the ſupport of your tranquillity at home and peace abroad; of your ſafety; of your proſperity; of that very Liberty which you ſo highly prize.——But as it is eaſy to foreſee, that from different cauſes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifiſies employed to weaken in your mind the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortreſs againſt which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be moſt conſtantly and actively (though often covertly and inſidiouſly) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you ſhould properly eſtimate the immenſe value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happineſs, that you ſhould cheriſh a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it; accuſtoming yourſelves to think and ſpeak of it as the palladium of your political ſafety and proſperity, watching for its preſervation with jealous anxiety; diſcountenancing whatever may ſuggeſt even a ſuſpicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the firſt dawing of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the reſt, or to enfeeble the ſacred ties which now links together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of ſympathy and intereſt. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN which belongs to you, in your national capacity, muſt always exalt the juſt pride of Patriotiſm, more than any appellation derived from local diſcriminations. With ſlight ſhades of difference, you have the ſame religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in one common cauſe fought & triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you poſſeſs are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, ſufferings and ſucceſſes.

But theſe conſiderations however powerfully they addreſs themſelves to your ſenſibility, are greatly outweighed by thoſe which apply more immediately to your intereſt.—Here every portion of our country finds the moſt commanding motives for carefully guarding and preſerving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unreſtrained intercourſe with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional reſources of maritime and commercial enterprize, and precious materials of manufacturing induſtry.—The South in the ſame intercourſe, benefitting by the agency of the North, ſees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the ſeamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nouriſh and increaſe the general maſs of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime ſtrength, to which itſelf is unequally adapted.—The Eaſt, in a like intercourſe with the Weſt, already finds, and in the progreſſive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home—The Weſt derives from the Eaſt ſupplies requiſite to its growth and comfort—and what is, perhaps, of ſtill greater conſequence, it muſt of neceſſity have the ſecure enjoyment of indiſpenſable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime ſtrength of the Atlantic ſide of the Union, directed by an indiſſoluble community of intereſt as one nation.—Any other tenure, by which the Weſt can hold this eſſential advantage, whether derived from its own ſeparate ſtrength, or from an apoſtate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, muſt be intrinſically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular intereſt in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united maſs of means and efforts, greater ſtrength, greater reſource, proportionably greater ſecurity from external danger, a leſs frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations;—and, what is of ineſtimable value! they muſt derive from Union an exemption from thoſe broils and wars between themſelves, which ſo frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the ſame government; which their own rivalſhips alone would be ſufficient to produce, but which oppoſite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would ſtimulate and embitter. Hence likewiſe they will avoid the neceſſity of thoſe overgrown military eſtabliſhments, which under any form of government are inauſpicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hoſtile to Republican liberty. In this ſenſe it is, that your Union ought to be conſidered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preſervation of the other.

Theſe conſiderations ſpeak a perſuaſive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a primary object of Patriotic deſire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace ſo large a ſphere?—Let experience ſolve it. To liſten to mere ſpeculation, in ſuch a caſe, were criminal.—We are authoriſed to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the reſpective ſubdiviſions, will afford a happy iſſue to the experiment: 'tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With ſuch powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience ſhall not have demonſtrated its impracticability, there will always be reaſon to diſtruſt the patriotiſm of thoſe, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the cauſe which may diſturb our Union, it occurs as matter of ſerious concern, that any ground ſhould have been furniſhed for characteriſing parties, by Geographical diſcriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Weſtern, whence deſigning men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local intereſt and views. One of the expendients of party to acquire influence, within particular diſtricts, is to miſrepreſent the opinions and aims of other diſtricts. You cannot ſhield yourſelves too much againſt the jealouſies and heart burnings which ſpring from theſe miſrepreſentations; they tend to render alien to each other thoſe who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The Inhabitants of our weſtern country have lately had a uſeful leſſon on this head: they have ſeen, in the negociation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the univerſal ſatisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a deciſive proof how unfounded were the ſuſpicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their intereſts in regard to the MISSISSIPPI: they have been witneſſes to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which ſecure to them every thing they could deſire in reſpect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their proſperity. Will it not be their wiſdom to rely, for the preſervation of theſe advantages, on the UNION by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to thoſe adviſers, if ſuch there are, who would ſever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indiſpenſable—No alliances, however ſtrict, between the parts, can be an adequate ſubſtitute; they muſt inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Senſible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your firſt eſſay, by the adoption of a conſtitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government the offſpring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full inveſtigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the diſtribution of its powers, uniting ſecurity with energy, and containing within itſelf a proviſion for its own amendment, has a juſt claim to your confidence and your ſupport. Reſpect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquieſcence in its meaſures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty.—The baſis of our political ſyſtems, is the righ of the people to make and to alter their conſtitutions of government—But the conſtitution which at any time exiſts, 'till changed by an explicit & authentic act of the whole people, is ſacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people, to eſtabliſh government preſuppoſes the duty of every individual to obey the eſtabliſhed government.

All obſtructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and aſſociations, under whatever plauſible character, with the real deſign to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the conſtituted authorities, are deſtructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency;—They ſerve to organize faction, to give it an artifical and extraordinary force— to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party often a ſmall but artful and enterprizing minority of the community; and according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public adminiſtration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of conſiſtent and wholeſome plans, digeſted by common councils, and modified by mutual intereſts.

However combinations or aſſociations of the above deſcription may now and then anſwer popular ends, they are likely in the courſe of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to ſubvert the power of the people, and to uſurp for themſelves the reins of government; deſtroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjuſt dominion.

Towards the preſervation of your government, and the permanency of your preſent happy ſtate, it is requiſite, not only that you ſteadily diſcountenance irregular oppoſitions to its acknowleged authority, but alſo that you reſiſt with care the ſpirit of innovation upon its principles however ſpecious the pretexts.—One method of aſſault may be to effect in the forms of the conſtitution alterations which will impair the energy af the ſyſtem, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit, are at leaſt as neceſſary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human inſtitutions—that experience is the ſureſt ſtandard, by which to teſt the real tendency of the exiſting conſtitution of a country—that facility in changes upon mere hypotheſis & opinion, expoſes to perpetual change, from the endleſs variety of hypotheſis and opinion; and remember, eſpecially, that for the efficient management of your common intereſts, in a country ſo extenſive as ours, a government of as much vigour as is conſiſtent with the perfect ſecurity of liberty, is indiſpenſible. Liberty itſelf will find in ſuch a government, with powers properly diſtributed and adjuſted, its ſureſt guardian. It is, indeed, little elſe than a name, where the government is too feeble to withſtand the enterpriſes of faction, to confine each member of the ſociety within the limits preſcribed be the laws, and to maintain all in the ſecure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of perſon and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the ſtate, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical diſcriminations. Let me now take a more comprehenſive view, and warn you in the moſt ſolemn manner againſt the baneful effects of the ſpirit of party, generally.

This ſpirit, unfortunately, is inſeparable from our nature, having its root in the ſtrongeſt paſſions of the human mind—It exiſts under different ſhapes in all governments, more or leſs ſtifled, controuled, or repreſſed; but in thoſe of the popular form it is ſeen in its greateſt rankneſs, and is truly their worſt enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, ſharpened by the ſpirit of revenge, natural to party deſſention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the moſt horrid enormities, is itſelf a frightful deſpotiſm.—But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent deſpotiſm.—The diſorders and miſeries, which reſult, gradually incline the minds of men to ſeek ſecurity and repoſe in the abſolute power of an individual: and ſooner or later the chief of ſome prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this diſpoſition to the purpoſes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind [which nevertheleſs ought not to be entirely out of ſight] the common and continual miſchiefs of the ſpirit of party are ſufficient to make it the intereſt and duty of a wiſe People to diſcourage and reſtrain it.

It ſerves always to diſtract the Public Councils and enfeeble the Public Adminiſtration. It agitates the Community with ill founded jealouſies and falſe alarms; kindles the animoſity of one part againſt another, foments occaſionally riot and inſurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated acceſs to the government itſelf through the channels of party paſſions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are ſubjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are uſeful checks upon the adminiſtration of the Government, and ſerve to keep alive the ſpirit of Liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; & in governments of a monarchical caſt, patriotiſm may look with indulgence, if not with favour upon the ſpirit of party. But in thoſe of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a ſpirit not to be encouraged. From the natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that ſpirit for every ſalutary purpoſe. And there being conſtant danger of exceſs, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and aſſuage it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its burſting into a flame, leſt inſtead of warming, it ſhould conſume.

It is important likewiſe, that the habits of thinking in a free country, ſhould inſpire caution, in thoſe entruſted with its adminiſtration, to confine themſelves within their reſpective conſtitutional ſpheres, avoiding in the exerciſe of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The ſpirit of encroachment tends to conſolidate the powers of all the de-

partments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real deſpotiſm. A juſt eſtimate of that love of power, and proneſs to abuſe it, which predominates in the human heart is ſufficient to ſatisfy us of the truth of this poſition. The neceſſity of reciprocal checks in the exerciſe of political power; by dividing and diſtributing it into different depoſitories, and conſtituting each the guardian of the public weal againſt invaſions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: ſome of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preſerve them muſt be as neceſſary as to inſtitute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the diſtribution or modification of the conſtitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the conſtitution designates.—But let there be no change by uſurpation; for though this, in one inſtance, may be the inſtrument of good, it is the cuſtomary weapon by which free governments are deſtroyed.—The precedent muſt always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or tranſient benefit which the uſe can at any time yield.

Of all the diſpoſitions and habits which lead to political proſperity, Religion and Morality are indiſpenſible ſupports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotiſm, who ſhould labour to ſubvert theſe great pillars of human happineſs, theſe firmeſt props of the duties of Men and Citizens.—The mere Politician, equally with the pious man ought to reſpect and to cheriſh them.—A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it ſimply be aſked where is the ſecurity for property, for reputation, for life, if the ſenſe of religious obligation deſerts the oaths, which are inſtruments of inveſtigation in Courts of Juſtice? And let us with caution indulge the ſuppoſition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar ſtructure; reaſon and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in excluſion of religious principle.

'Tis ſubſtantially true, that virtue or morality is a neceſſary ſpring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or leſs force to every ſpecies of free governments. Who that is a ſincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to ſhake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, inſtitutions for the general diffuſion of knowledge. In proportion as the ſtructure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is eſſential that public opinion ſhould be enlightened.

As a very important ſource of ſtrength and ſecurity, cheriſh public credit. One method of preſerving it is to uſe it as ſparingly as poſſible; avoiding occaſions of expence by cultivating peace, but remembering alſo that timely diſburſements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater diſburſements to repair it; avoiding likewiſe the accumulation of debt, not only by ſhunning occaſions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to diſcharge the debts which unavoidably wars may have occaſioned, not ungenerouſly throwing upon poſterity the burthen which we ourſelves ought to bear.—The execution of theſe maxims belongs to your repreſentatives, but it is neceſſary that public opinion ſhould co-operate.—To facilitate to them the performance of their duty it is eſſential that you ſhould practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there muſt be revenue; that to have revenue there muſt be taxes; that no taxes can be deviſed which are not more or leſs inconvenient and unpleaſant; that the intrinſic embarraſſment inſeparable from the ſelection of the proper objects [which is always a choice of difficulties] ought to be a deciſive motive for a candid conſtruction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a ſpirit of acquieſcence in the meaſures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Obſerve good faith and juſtice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no diſtant period, a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by exalted juſtice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the courſe of time and things the fruits of ſuch a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be loſt by a ſteady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at leaſt, is recommended by every ſentiment that ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impoſſible by its vices?

In the execution of ſuch a plan nothing is more eſſential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies againſt particular Nations, and paſſionate attachments

for others ſhould be excluded; and that to place of them juſt and amicable feelings towards all ſhould be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondneſs, is in ſome degree a ſlave. It is a ſlave to its animoſity or to its affection, either of which is ſufficient to lead it aſtray from its duty and its intereſt. Antipathy in one nation againſt another diſpoſes each more readily to offer inſult and injury, to lay hold of ſlight cauſes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occaſions of diſpute occur. Hence frequent colliſions, obſtinate, envenomed and bloody conteſts. The Nation, prompted by ill will and reſentment, ſometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the beſt calculations of policy. The government ſometimes participates in the national propenſity, and adopts thro' paſſion what reaſon would reject; at other times, it makes the animoſity of the Nation ſubſervient to projects of hoſtility inſtigated by pride, ambition, and other miſter and pernicious motives. The peace often, ſometimes perhaps the liberty, of Nations has been the victim.

So likewiſe, a paſſionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite Nation, facilitating the illuſion of an imaginary common intereſt, in caſes where no real common intereſts exiſts, and infuſing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or juſtification. It leads also to conceſſions to the favourite Nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the conceſſions; becauſe unneceſſarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and excites jealouſy, ill will, and a diſpoſition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who ſacrifice themſelves to the favourite nation) facility to betray, or ſacrifice the intereſts of their own country without odium, ſometimes even with popularity; gilding with the ſpecious arrances of a virtuous ſenſe of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the baſe or fooliſh compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

And avennes to foreign influence in numerable ways, ſuch attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domeſtic factions, to practiſe the arts of ſeduction, to miſlead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a ſmall or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the ſatellite of the latter.

Againſt the inſidious wiles of foreign influence [I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens] the jealouſy of a free people ought to be conſtantly awake; ſince hiſtory and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the moſt baneful foes of republican Government. But that jealouſy to be uſeful muſt be impartial; elſe it becomes the inſtrument of the very influence to be avoided, inſtead of a defence againſt exceſſive partiality for one foreign Nation, and exceſſive diſlike of another, cauſe thoſe whom they actuate to ſee danger only on one ſide, and ſerve to veil and even ſecond the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may reſiſt the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become ſuſpected and odious; while its tools and dupes uſurp the confidence of the people, to ſurrender their intereſts.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as poſſible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us ſtop.

Europe has a ſet of primary intereſts which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence ſhe muſt be engaged in frequent controverſies, the cauſes of which are eſſentially foreign to our affairs. Hence therefore, it muſt be unwiſe in us to implicate ourſelves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary viciſſitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and colliſions of her friendſhips, or enmities.

One detatched and diſtant ſituation invites and enables us to purſue a different courſe. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take ſuch an attitude as will cauſe the neutrality, we may at any time reſolve upon, to be ſcrupulouſly reſpected; when belligerent nations, under the impoſſibility of making acquiſitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may chooſe peace or war, as our intereſt, guided by juſtice, ſhall counſel.

Why forego the advantages of ſo peculiar a ſituation? Why quit our own to ſtand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our deſtiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and proſperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalſhip, intereſt, humour, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to ſteer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; ſo far I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be underſtood as capable of patroniſing infidelity or exiſting engagements. I hold the maxim no leſs applicable to the public than to private affairs, that honeſty is the beſt policy. I repeat it, therefore, let thoſe engagements be obſerved in their genuine ſenſe. But in my opinion, it is unneceſſary and would be unwiſe to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourſelves, by ſuitable eſtabliſhments, on a reſpectable defenſive poſture, we may ſafely truſt to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourſe with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and intereſt. But even our commercial policy ſhould hold an equal and impartial hand; neither ſeeking nor granting excluſive favours or preferences; conſulting the natural courſe of things; diffuſing and diverſifying by gentle means the ſtreams of commerce, but forcing nothing; eſtabliſhing, with powers ſo diſpoſed, in order to give a ſtable courſe, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to ſupport them; conventional rules of intercourſe, the beſt that preſent circumſtances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumſtances ſhall dictate; conſtantly keeping in view, that 'tis folly in one nation to look for diſintereſted favours from another; that it muſt pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by ſuch acceptance, it may place itſelf in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. 'Tis an illuſion which experience muſt cure, which a juſt pride ought to diſcard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, theſe counſels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the ſtrong and laſting impreſſion I could wiſh; that they will controul the uſual current of the paſſions, or prevent our nation from running the courſe which has hitherto marked the deſtiny of nations: But if I may even flatter myſelf, that they may be productive of ſome partial benefit, ſome occaſional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party ſpirit, to warn againſt the miſchiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard againſt the impoſtures of pretended patriotiſm; this hope will be a full recompence for the ſolicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the diſcharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct muſt witneſs to you and to the world. To myſelf, the aſſurance of my own conſcience is, that I have at leaſt believed myſelf to be guided by them.

In relation to the ſtill ſubſiſting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April 1793 is the index to my Plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Repreſentatives in both Houſes of Congreſs, the ſpirit of that meaſure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to divert or deter me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the beſt lights I could obtain, I was well ſatisfied that our country, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and intereſt, to take a neutral poſition. Having taken it I determined, as far as ſhould depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perſeverance and firmneſs.

The conſiderations which reſpect the right to hold this conduct, it is not neceſſary on this occaſion to detail. I will only obſerve, that according to my underſtanding of the matter, that right, ſo far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which juſtice and humanity impoſe on every nation, in caſes in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of intereſt for obſerving that conduct will beſt be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to ſettle and mature its yet recent inſtitutions, and to progreſs without interruption, to that degree of ſtrength and conſiſtency, which is neceſſary to give it, humanly ſpeaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my adminiſtration, I am unconſcious of intentional error; I am nevertheleſs too ſenſible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be I fervently beſeech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I ſhall alſo carry with me the hope that my Country will never ceaſe to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its ſervice, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be conſigned to oblivion, as myſelf muſt ſoon be to the manſion of reſt.

Relying on its kindneſs in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is ſo natural to a man, who views in it the native ſoil of himſelf and his progenitors for ſeveral generations; I anticipate with pleaſing expectation that retreat, in which I promiſe myſelf to realiſe without alloy, the ſweet enjoyments of partaking, in the midſt of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I truſt, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,
17th September, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THE *Houſe that the Subſcriber now lives in, the terms may be known by applying*

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 13, 1796.

☞ The ſecond Regiment of Allegheny county MILITIA, is ordered to attend to be reviewed, agreeably to law, at the farm of John Grubb, Pitt Towſhip at 12, o'clock on Tueſday the 18th. inſt.

By MINAH LEE, Col.

PITTSBURGH, October 15.

Return of the General Election for Allegheny and Waſhington Counties.

Governor. THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Congreſs. ALBERT GALLATIN,
Senator. JOHN HAMILTON,
Allegheny County,
Aſſembly. SAMUEL BRYAN, JOHN LUCAS.
Commiſſioner. NATH. IRISH.
Waſhington County,
Aſſembly. WM. HOG, WM. WALLACE
D. ACHESON & D. JOHNSTON.
Sheriff. THOS. HAMELTON,

☞ A piece ſigned an Elector of Weſtmoreland county, and Advertiſements omitted for want of room, ſhall appear in our next.

AS the arrangements which are generally concerted for the ſales of the different lots of land, and the Weege Bottom, that has been for ſome time advertiſed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, are changed, the ſubſcriber who is now appointed, attorney in fact for William Hill, takes this method of giving as early notice as poſible that he will be at Waſhington, from the tenth untill the eighteenth & from thence to Pittſburgh—where he will be for ſome time. So that thoſe who wiſh to become adventurers in this valuable, and rich body of land, may have an opportunity of purchaſing ſuch part or parts, as they may conceive moſt conducive to their intereſt.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

October 7, 1796.

LANG, AUCTIONEER,

CONTINUES *his* VENDUE SALES *of all kinds of property requeſted. Public ſales are made wherever circumſtances require; but, for convenience of employers who have ſmaller quantities to diſpoſe of than could compenſate his attendance at their homes, & for the benefit of commerce in general, he has fixed ſtations at which he attends to proſecute his ſaid buſineſs at times appointed which when neceſſary, will be advertized.—He pays the ſtricteſt attention to the intentions of employers reſpecting their conditions of ſale. On ſales of real property, conveyancing when requeſted, is attended to in a manner ſuitable to its importance, and on very low terms. He is provided with various kinds of blanks for executing buſineſs, and accepts a compenſation proportioned to the nature of, and manner in which ſuch buſineſs is done. Invoices or inventories, and property and written conditions of ſale for his ſale, are received at the following fixed ſtations:*

Fayette County, *Union Town, by James Greig merchant.*
New Geneva, A. Gallatin & Co merchants.
Brownſville, D. M'Kibben merchant.
Green County, *Little Whitely, J. Huston.*
Waſhington do. *Frederick Town, Iſaac Jenkinſon, Eſq. merchant.*
D. Hamilton, Eſq. Coſs Roads Mr. Gardner, merchant.
Alleghany ditto, *Elizabeth Township, Wm. M'Clure, Eſq.*

Arrangements ſimilar will be made elſewhere as buſineſs may be required. Property entered with theſe gentlemen be advertiſed at its own expence, and fixes the days of ſale in ſuch advertiſements. Arrangements for bringing forward and ſafe keeping moveable property will, by the employers, with thoſe gentlemen be conveniently made.—He requeſts thoſe who wiſh to employ him elſewhere than at ſuch ſtations, not to advertiſe 'till they apply to him or ſome one of the gentlemen appointed at ſuch ſtations, that a time may be appointed for his attendance, convenient to his other appointments—Sometimes he may be at and will endeavour to be aware of conſequences of the laws, for undoubtedly the revenue officers muſt and will do their duty.

He buys and ſells on commiſſion, if required, real and perſonal property. Has a tract of land on the Waters of Big Beaver, Alleghany County; a Lot and two Log Tenements to rent in New Geneva; An aſſortment of caſtings, and a ſmall quantity of Store Goods at Brownſville, now for ſale at ſaid place:—The ſaid property at New Geneva if not previouſly ſold, will be expoſed to ſale the firſt Monday there. He has good acres of land of his own for ſale, to ſettlers only, in Monongahela County, Virginia; the ſoil is rich and rough, but little waſte, as commercial proſpects flatter; ſet of leading roads croſs each other in the ſaid tract, mill ſeats many convenient, the home lands ſet on round the ſame, [illegible] and Three Forks Creek. [illegible] are moderate, [illegible] agreeable to the preſent [illegible] Edward Cornwell [illegible] paying fines [illegible] the firſt—He is unable [illegible] unexceptionable ſecurity [illegible] Coſs; gentlemen [illegible] preſent to purchaſe [illegible] terms will ſuit their convenience reſpectively. The ſubſcribers ſeverally may be depended on.

September 21ſt 1796.

Pittſburgh, October 6th 1796.

ALL thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of James Clow deceaſed, at thoſe late ſtores of James Clow & Son, by Bond Note or Book account, are requeſted to make payment before the 1ſt day of December next: And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, or Partnerſhip, to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

JAMES B. CLOW, }
ROBERT C. CLOW, } *Admrs.*

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he carries on the CABINET-MAKING Business in all its branches, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Johnston Silversmith, where the public may be supplied with any thing in his branch on the shortest notice, having on hand, a quantity of well seasoned wood—He has some of the most fashionable Pembroke Tables for sale.

THOMAS LUKINS.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1796.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted.

Just arrived and for sale,

By

DENNY & BEELEN,

A fresh Assortment of fall Goods, and Groceries.

Pittsburgh, September 28. 1796.

Allegheny County, ss.

Isaac Gregg vs *Daniel Ransom* } *Domestic Attachment.*

WE *the subscribers auditors appointed by the Court in the above cause, do hereby give notice, that on the 21st day of Oct. next, will be exposed to sale, or otherwise disposed of at the house of Patrick Murphy, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sundry articles attached as the property of the defendant viz. Bonds, Notes and other Claims &c. where attendance will be given by.*

JAMES G. HERON,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOSIAH TANNEHILL, } *Auditors.*

September 27, 1796.

LAND for SALE and SETTLEMENT.

WHEREAS The Pennsylvania Population Company, have purchased, of the State of Pennsylvania, several large and valuable tracts of land, lying in the Triangle Presque-Isle, on Lake Erie and on the waters of Beaver Creek, French Creek and Allegheny River, and having had the said tracts surveyed and divided into 400 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for sale on the most reasonable terms and payments. The company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Esq. ; also one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and also with exclusive powers to dispose of a large tract of land to settlers; and having appointed Thomas Reese, William Power and Ennion Williams, Esquires, their agents for disposing of the other PARTS of the company's land, agreeably to such directions as they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu'isle on Lake Erie, the said Reese at Presqu'isle, the said Power at Cussewago Creek where they will keep their respective offices for the company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual settlers and families, who come to reside in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their office, respectively, may be informed of those terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the company's land exhibited, particular tracts shewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to useful mechanicks who first apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of provisions, implements, &c. are laid in to be sold on reasonable terms to persons settling on the lands, which the company have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich the climate healthy, and they possess many advantages from water communications.

For farther particulars those who are inclined to treat for any part of the same are referred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.

JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE,
WALTER STEWART, } Managers.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny County Fayatte Township, a bay Filly rising four years old star in the forehead, no brand or mark, trots all, the owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.*

WILLIAM MARKS.

October 3, 1796.

WEST LIBERTY.

A New Town,

SITUATE on the state road between Greensburgh in the county of Westmoreland, and Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny, about 13 miles from the former and 18 miles from the latter being part of the tract of land lately the property of Samuel Mann; the situation is beautiful & the soil rich, with springs of excellent water, the lots are 60 feet front 181 1-2 back. A plan of said town may be seen with the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and the proprietor on the premises. Terms 20 dollars per lot, one half paid on subscribing the residue in six months; when legal, titles will be made clear of any incumberance whatever. The lots will be drawn the 3d day of Oct. next on the premises.

CALEB STOCKTON.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE *tract of land containing one hundred and forty acres, situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, a considerable part of it is bottom of the first quality, about 30 or 40 acres of which are cleared, the upland is exceedingly rich, covered with walnutt, locus, sugar and spice-wood. there are several valuable springs upon the ground, two of which are limestone, nothing need be said in commendation of the land as it is not presumed that any person will purchase without viewing it. The terms of sale &c. will be made konwn by enquiring of the Printer.*

Pittsburgh Sept. 22, 1769.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

a few Kegs, for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1796.

Treasury Department, August 3, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given

IN *pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled, "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the sections or lots of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of Townships, which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, will be exposed for Sale at Public Vendue in the town of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, on the twenty fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the first day of December ensuing, unless the said lots shall be sooner sold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit :*

1st. The said sections or lots shall be sold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and such person as the President of the United States may specially appoint for that purpose:

2d. The said sections or lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such lot or section.

3d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of such person as the President of the United States shall appoint to attend the sales for that purpose, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and the person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States to direct the sales, a certificate describing the lot or section purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorised to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE of the Sections of Townships, or fractional Parts of Townships, to be Sold at PITTSBURGH, in pursuance of the 6th Section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 18th of May 1796.

No. of Lot	Acres.	100ths.	No. of Lot	Acres.	100ths.	No. of Lot	Acres.	100ths.
1st RANGE.			6th Township.			6th RANGE.		
1st Township.			8 a 12	640	each	1st Township.		
28	5	65	14	640		17	3	20
29	256	95	17 a 20	640	each	18	220	
30	250	75	25 a 36	640	each	21	8	50
31	240	90	8th Township.			22	166	40
35 a 36	640	each	3 a 14	640	each	23	427	
2d Township.			17 a 20	640	each	24	640	
19	1	40	23	640		27	151	80
20	170	70	25 a 30	640	each	28 a 30	640	each
21	185		33 a 36	640	each	33	58	
22	2	30	10th Township.			34 a 36	640	each
25	488	80	1 a 2	640	each	2d Township.		
26 a 27	640	each	5 a 14	640	each	1	126	
28	560		17 a 20	640	each	2	440	
29	551	60	23 a 36	640	each	3	448	
30	564		12th Township.			4	456	
31 a 36	640	each	1 a 14	640	each	5	464	
4th Township.			17 a 20	640	each	6	472	
19	64		23 a 36	640	each	7	340	
25	640					8 a 14	640	each
26	387	60	4th RANGE.			17 a 20	640	each
27	36		1st Township.			23 a 36	640	each
31 a 32	640	each	24	636	50	3d Township.		
33	616		29	636	50	1	470	
34	445	20	30	640		2	478	
35	222	50	37	615		3	486	
36	16	20	35 a 36	640	each	4	494	
5th Township.			2d Township.			5	502	
6	139	20	2	265	60	6	510	
12	476	30	3 a 6	640	each	1 a 14	640	each
17	504	15	7	265	20	17 a 20	640	each
18	638	50	8	638		23 a 36	640	each
23	450	75	9 a 12	640	each	5th Township.		
24	640		13	635		1	518	
29	184		14	640		2	526	
30	640		17 a 20	640	each	3	534	
35	312	80	23 a 26	640	each	4	540	
36	640		3d Township.			5	548	
			1 a 14	640	each	6	556	
2d RANGE.			17 a 20	640	each	7 a 14	640	each
1st Township.			23 a 36	640	each	17 a 20	640	each
28	7	20	5th Township.			23 a 36	640	each
34	6	50	1 a 14	640	each	7th Township.		
3d Township.			17 a 20	640	each	1	566	
24 a 26	640	each	23 a 36	640	each	2	571	40
28	499	16	7th Township.			3	576	
29	640		1 a 2	640	each	4	585	60
31 a 33	640	each	5 a 7	640	each	5	593	
4th Township			12 a 13	640	each	6	601	
11	26	40	18 a 19	640	each	7 a 11	640	each
12	397	50	25	640		17 a 20	640	each
13	51	50	30 a 36	640	each	23 a 36	640	each
15	27	50	9th Township.			9th Township.		
16	259	20	1 a 14	640	each	1 a 14	640	each
17	524		17 a 20	640	each	17 a 20	640	each
18	640		23 a 36	640	each	23 a 36	640	each
19	635		11th Township.			11th Township.		
20	584	80	1 a 14	640	each	1 a 14	640	each
21	636	21	17 a 20	640	each	17 a 20	640	each
22 a 36	640	each	23 a 30	640	each	23 a 36	640	each
5th Township.			13th Township.			13th Township.		
5	630		1 a 14	640	each	1 a 14	640	each
6 a 7	640	each	17 a 20	640	each	17 a 20	640	each
23 a 25	640	each	23 a 36	640	each	23 a 36	640	each
27 a 28	640	each				15th Township.		
32 a 36	640	each	5th RANGE.			1 a 14	640	each
7th Township.			1st Township.			17 a 20	640	each
3	640	each	18	274	40	23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.			22	87	50			
5	640	each	23	427	50			
6	440		24	640				
7 a 14	640	each	26	70				
17 a 20	640	each	27	394	20			
23 a 36	640	each	28	634				
9th Township.			29 a 30	640	each			
6	640		31	18				
8	312	30	32	584	80			
11	640		33 a 36	640	each			
13 a 14	640	each	2d Township.					
19 a 20	640	each	2	180	20			
23 a 36	640	each	3	430				
3d RANGE.			4	448				
2d Township			5	456				
14	640		6	464	80			
16	600		7	250				
20	557	50	8	608				
21 a 22	640	each	9 a 14	640	each			
22	609		17 a 20	640	each			
25 a 26	640	each	23 a 36	640	each			
3d Township.			4th Township.					
9	188	60	1 a 14	640	each			
10	344		17 a 20	640	each			
11	267		23 a 36	640	each			
12	152		6th Township.					
14	202	50	1 a 14	640	each			
15	630		17 a 20	640	each			
16 a 18	640	each	23 a 36	640	each			
19	217	50	10th Township					
20	616	75	1 a 14	640	each			
21 a 36	640	each	17 a 20	640	each			
4th Township.			23 a 36	640	each			
1	170		12th Township.					
2	544		1 a 14	640	each			
3	320		17 a 20	640	each			
4	4	50	23 a 36	640	each			
5	120		14th Township					
6	640		1 a 14	640	each			
7	563		17 a 20	640	each			
8 a 9	640	each	23 a 36	640	each			
10	540	80						
11	529	70						
12 a 14	640	each						
17 a 20	640	each						
23 a 36	640	each						

THE quantity of Land in the several Townships before mentioned, which are reserved by Law for those formerly settled in the several Townships, have been ascertained by survey; the quantity in the other sections, have been ascertained by calculation.

Wm. WO[illegible], & Co

AT their New [illegible] of Diamond alley, [illegible] ket house, have received a handsome assortment of [illegible] ware, and Groceries, which they are determined to sell at a small advance for Cash, or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, September [illegible], 1796

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the mail from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, and from the borough of Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia, will after the fourteenth day of the present month of August, be carried three times a week in the mail stages [Diligences] and that it will arrive every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at the Post Office and be taken from the Office every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and be delivered at the Post Office in the city, the same evenings.

That all letters intended to be sent by the above mentioned Stages, after the day, will go in the mail, and will be punctually delivered the morning after the arrival of the same at the respective offices. This arrangement being adopted to accommodate those whose trade and correspondence require frequent opportunities to write from the city, which heretofore they were deprived of when the Post passed but once a week.—The strictest attention will be paid to prevent the transportation of letters in any but that which is agreeable to the laws and ordinances of the United States where regular Posts are established, to which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

To prevent persons from acting under the plea of being strangers to the law, the following extract from it is subjoined:

Sect. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, other than the Postmaster General or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall be concerned in setting up or maintaining any foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage on any established post road, or any packet boat or other vessel, to ply regularly from one place to another between which a regular communication by water shall be established by the United States, and shall receive any letter or packet, other than newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the same by such foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, packet boat or vessel, (excepting only such letter or letters, as may be directed to the owner or owners of such conveyance, and relating to the same, or to the person to whom any package or bundle in such conveyance is intended to be delivered) every person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars:—*Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any person to send letters or packets by a special messenger.

By order of the Postmaster General,

WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. P. M.

AND NOTICE is also given, that the mail from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt will arrive in the same stages every Saturday evening, at the Post Office in Lancaster, and will go on in a stage and four good horses provided for the purpose, every Sunday morning, and return every Wednesday evening, taking the route established by law, which is through Yorktown, Carlisle and Shippensburgh, from whence the mail will go on, on horseback. The mail stage from Lancaster to Shippensburgh will, in addition to the mail, carry six passengers, and no more, whose fare will be five dollars going, and the same returning with the usual allowance of baggage. And as the stages from Lancaster to Philadelphia will from and after that day run three every day, such passengers as please to avail themselves of a passage in the mail stage from Shippensburgh to Lancaster may proceed on to the city any day in the week excepting Sunday.

The proprietors of this line of Stages entertain a grateful sense of the encouragement they have experienced from a generous public, and as it will be their constant study to be punctual on every occasion and to furnish good, safe and easy carriages and sober, attentive, and obliging drivers they hope for a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH
JOHN DUNWOODIE
HUNT DOWNING,
WILLIAM GEAR.

Lancaster, August [illegible], 1796.

N. B. Newspapers will be carried by subscribers as often as they may be placed to order in every week.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.